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In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the fact that, mine being the only Music Store in the Kingdom, my facilities for getting the Newest and Best Selection of Goods appertaining to Musical Instruments and Music in all its branches, are superior to those of any other Importing House on these Islands; and as my expenses are small, I can and will give a larger assortment, and at Lower Prices, than any other Importing House in this Kingdom.

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SUPERIOR FRENCH RANGES. For Private Families, or Hotels, and Schooners' Cabooses,

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Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

BY REV. A. P. PEADODY, D. D., L. L. D. I take it for granted that no one will deny the worth of a collegiate training as regards set by the mothers and teach as they do, or, in mental discipline, growth and capacity. But man has, along with mind, a body, an outward life, and needs, desires, and tastes-increased and multiplied by education-which money fore they fail. A mother does not begin b alone can satisfy. Then, too, a college education involves a very considerable outlay of capital; and, though for a rich man's son this and after a while says "mother," and is deis a matter of no concern, a man of moderate means who has little else to give his son may very fitly inquire whether the investment will yield a fair return; while the poor youth who must not only deprive himself of the power of earning money for several of his best way; in perfect faith that if it can be done it way; but must also incur a considerable debt must be right, because it must be natural. for his education, has no right to leave the That it can be done with entire success the money-question out of the account,

In answering this question, I would first say that in every kind of work except manual labor (in which I include brainless pen-work) a man's compensation is measured by the joint ratio of what he is, and what he does. Of the two, the latter is the constant; the former, the variable, and that within a very wide range. What a man is, determines the quality of his work, its reputation, and-if it be marketable its market value. There are unnumbered things which must be done somehow, and for the doing of which, well or ill, there is a scale of prices from the merest pittance to fees that sound like fables to the common ear. The education which gives a man the largest quantity of being, which makes him the most of a man, must of necessity confer a great advantage in competition for the higher prices in the scale; and there can be no doubt that this distinction belongs to collegiate training. There is every reason why it should. Not only is the college curriculum planned with the utmost care by men of large experience; it represents also the wisdom of successive generations of educators, and the winnowed products of their experience. The college system brings its students into mutual relations both of helpfulness and of competition, in which there is a constant exercise of mental quickness, keenness, and vigor. The courses and methods of college study do not, indeed, stock the mind with large amounts of knowledge in single departments; but they do what is immensurably better, -they teach one how to study, how to conduct investigation, where and how to find what is wanted, and how to make it availing for its destined use. It is here that is to be found the immense advantage of an average college education over what might seem, as to amount, a superior education under other auspices. I have been often led to make the comparison; and, were it not invidious, I could name some very learned men who have failed even in their own departments, for lack of the

power, which a college graduate acquires.

Were this not true, still it is generally believed to be true; and the mere belief has an important bearing on the money-question. In certain professions the chief difficulty which a young man encounters is the lack of opportunity. No one is willing to help him till he has shown that he is above the need of help. He is conscious of ability; those who know him intimately have no doubt of his ability; if he had patients or clients, they would have every reason to be satisfied with him; but who is there that will venture to be his first patient, or his first client? Here the college graduate has a very great advantage over one who in all other respects is fully his equal. The graduate is labelled as a man of culture. He has classmates and college friends who are interested in his success, who know his merit, and who, if they need his services, will be very likely to give him the preference over his clders. The opportunity once gained, the way opened, he must depend, like the non-graduate, for ultimate success, on his capacity, skill, industry, and fidelity; but the mere priority of entrance on the active duties of a profession will in most cases he more than an offset to the

cost of a college education In other professions than those commonly called liberal, college graduates have generally manifested an aptness to learn, and a practical tact and skill, due, no doubt, to their baving been under systematic mental discipline during the very period of life most essential in the formation of mental habits. The late Thomas Handasyd Perkins, for more than half a century chief of New England merchants, was wont to say that if in filling an important clerkship he had his choice between two young men of equal reputation for ability, one f whom was a recent Harvard graduate, and the other had been four years in a counting-room, he should choose the former. I have known many Harvard graduates who have shown the wisdom of this judgment by the rapidity with which they have risen to foremost places in callings with which their college training seemed to have the least possible connection. As manufacturers, machinists, bankers, farmers, miners, pioneer settlers, they have more than overtaken the four years that might seem to have been lost in college, and have held leading positions at an earlier age than if those four years had been passed in an apprenticeship. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that a very large proportion of our most prosperous merchants, and of the treasurers and managers of our great

corporations, are college graduates. Of course I do not regard a college educa-tion as of any worth for a youth without brains; and there are many who plod wearily and painfully through a college course, which will only indispose them for such callings as they are fit for, without preparing them for any thing else. It would be a kindness to such persons, to compel them to see themselves as others see them. But, of those who ought to go through college, there can be very few who are not benefitted by it in estate, as well as in mind and soul. If you could compare the conditions of the men of thirty-five in any one of the professions in which graduates and nongraduates are established side by side, I feel sure that the average of each class would show a very decided superiority, in all the elements of a prosperous career, on the part of the former.

A Wonderful Clock.

There is now on exhibition in Detroit, Michigan, a wonderful clock, made by Mr. Felix Meier, a mechanic. It is eighteen feet in height, and is enclosed in a black walnut in height, and is enclosed in a black walnut frame elaborately carved and ornamented. The crowbing figure is that of "Liberty," on a canopy over the head of Washington, who healthy, well-breathed h. Think, then, of is seated on a marble dome. The canopy is supported by columns on either side. On niches below, at the four corners of the clock, are send them over a few millions of \hbar 's a week, four human figures representing "Infancy," "Youth," "Manhood," and "Age;" each holding a bell in one hand and a hammer in the other. The niches are supported by angels with flaring torches, and over the center is the figure of Father Time. At the quarter hour the figure of the infant strikes its tiny bell; at the half-hour the figure of the youth strikes his bell of louder tone; at the third quarter the man strikes his beard. Then the figure of Time steps out and tolls the hour as two small figures throw open the doors in the columns on either side of Washington, and a procession of the Presidents of the United States follows. As the procession moves Washington rises and salutes each figure as it passes, and it in turn salutes him. They move through the door on the other side, and it is then closed behind them. The procession marches to the accompaniment of music played by the clock itself. The mechanism also gives the correct movements of the planets round the sun, and there are dials which show the hour, mir and second in Detroit, Washington, New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Cairo, Pekin, and Melbourne. The clock also shows the day of the week and month in Detroit, the San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Cairo, Pekin, and Melbourne. The clock also shows the day of the week and month in Detroit, the month and season of the year, the changes of the moon, &c.

THE ABOVE ENTABLISHMENT will hereafter be kept open for the accommodation of castomers every night in the week, whe the best o yaters will be served, Stewed, Boasted, Fried, or Panned, ad all other delicacies can be had.

L DEJEAN.

June 4th, 1878.

The New Departure in the Public Schools

Many thousand years ago mothers and nurses discovered how to teach babies to talk. About other educational problems there may be doubt, but this one is settled: the one thing every human being, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, can do really well is to speak the tongue his mother taught him. Now if peda-gogues, instead of making children go their way, would only consent to follow the example way in which nature meant them to learn, they might be successful, too; but they con sider themselves wiser than nature, and thereand after a while says "mother," and is de-lighted; and so learning to talk goes on with perfect satisfaction to every one. In view of these well-known facts, common sense would suggest making an effort to see if it is impossible to teach reading and writing in the same result of many different experiments has proved. The method is very simple. For example, the teacher, on the first day of school, draws a man on the blackboard, and ther taking a little class of about a dozen children about her she asks them what she has drawn. They say "a man," and are interested at once. She then writes the word "man," and tells them that means "man" too. They understand immediately, and after she has rub-bed it out and re-written it a few times they learn to recognize it wherever they see it. Then while the impression is still fresh they are sent to their seats to see how good a man they can make on their slates for themselves. This is the first writing lesson, and though naturally the first attempts are not very successful, it is surprising how quickly children learn to imitate any word they see written, and with what never-failing interest and enjoyment they will copy words and sentences upon their slates. Every word they read they also write, and of course spell; for children would no more spell the word "man" wrong when they wrote it, after having learned to draw it in this way, than they would draw the man himself without its head. Indeed, the method of teaching spelling is the great fea-ture of the system. If anything has been demonstrated by repeated failure, it is that teaching to spell English by ear is impossible. Nine out of ten of the people who speak the English language to-day, if they are in doubt how to spell a word, write it down to see how t looks; that is, they spell by eye, although the eye has never been trained to retain the shape of words. The object system spends its whole power on this training of the eye. From his first lesson, before he knows a letter, the child is taught to immitate the written shapes he is taught to rely entirely upon the eye, and after he has learned his letters, and can spell orally, instead of drawing what were to him at first arbitrary signs, the same system is continued. Spelling is taught by dictation and suppleness, versatility, and elastic working by exercises in writing original composition, power, which a college graduate acquires.

without effort the form of every word that has been seen. Meanwhile, orthography is learned. Having always seen sentences written beginning with a capital, it seems to the children a law of nature that all sentences should so begin, and accordingly they never think of writing otherwise. They learn in the same way what a question mark is, and what it means, and where it should be put, and so on throughou Strangely enough, also, although the child has never been taught his letters, and only knows written words as signs representing objects, he finds no difficulty in recognizing the printed words when he sees them in a

Thus children who have learned to read from script upon the blackboard, when they are put into primers go on with so little diffi-culty that the delay in the school work may be neglected. Every one knows, however, that the converse does not hold true, and that chil-dren who have first learned to read print do not read handwriting naturally. As time goes on another strange phenomenon takes place. Children begin to read new words at sight without knowing their letters, or at least the names of the letters. They appear to have come to associate certain written signs with certain sounds, and to generalize just as they do when they learn to talk.

English in England.

The ill treatment which the letter h receives from a very large proportion of the English people is of course known to the most supercial observer of their speech. It is the sub stance and the point of a standing joke which never loses its zest. Mr. Punch's artists, when hard put to it for the subject of a social sketch, can always fall back upon the misfortunes of the aspirate, H in speech is an unmistakable mark of class distinction in England, as every observant person soon discovers. I remarked upon this to an English gentleman, an officer, who replied, "It's the greatest blessing in the world; a sure protection against cads. You meet a fellow who is well dressed and behaves himself decently enough, and yet you don't know exactly what to make of him; but get him talking, and if he trips upon his h's that settles the question. He's a chap you'd better be shy of." Another friend said to me of a London man of wealth, and of such influence as comes from wealth and good nature, "The governor has lots of sense, and is the best fellow in the world: but he hasn't an h to bless himself with." And there seems to be no help for the person who has once acquired this mode of pronunciation. Habits of speech, when formed in early life, are the nost ineradicable of all habits; and this one I believe, is absolutely beyond the reach of any discipline, and even of prolonged association with good speakers. I have had opportunities of observing many English persons of both sexes who came to America in their early childhood, who were educated in the latter country, and who had attained mature years, and yet they could not utter the initial h, but, for example, would say ee for he. If they did, by special effort, sound the h, it was with a barsh ejaculation, and not with that light touch which, although so distinctly per-ceptible, is but a delicate breathing, and which comes so unconsciously to good spackers in England, and to bad speakers as well as good-to all-in America. In England I bserved many people in a constant struggle with their h, overcoming and being overcome, and sometimes triumphing when victory was

The number of h's that come to an untimely they would supply almost as great a need as that which we supply by our corn and beef and cheese.—Atlantic Monthly.

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Franklin Stove Coal for family use, Wilmington Tar, White Lead, Putty, Damar Varnish, Axle Grease,

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Cube Sugar, AMERICAN MESS BEEF AND PORK

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Rubber Packing, MULE CARTS, COMPLETE

Mule Cart Materials, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Ash and Oak Plank, 1 to 3 inch, Centennial Rocking Chairs

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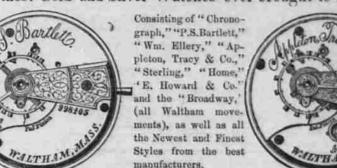
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